

VOTING TO REFUND DIRECT TAXES.

Passage by the House of the Bill Against Which Democrats Have Bravely Fought.

MEMORABLE FILIBUSTERING RECALLED

Farmers, Overburdened with Taxation, Conclude to Legislate for Themselves.

A RIVAL PACIFIC CABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1891.
The House today passed the Direct Tax bill after strong opposition by the democrats. Its consideration was first opposed by Mr. Mills (dem.), and by Mr. Herbert (dem.), of Alabama, who charged that it was the unmistakable purpose of gentlemen on the other side to bankrupt the government so that the democratic party, when it came into power in the House, instead of being able to reduce taxation (for which it had been elected), would be obliged to increase taxation in order to pay the debts heaped up by this Congress.

Mr. Oates (dem.), of Alabama, made a constitutional argument against the bill and was followed by Mr. Cummings (dem.), of New York, who said that the measure appealed to the avarice of the States and to the fear of members. It proposed to rob the poor for the benefit of the rich. He would gladly put \$20,000,000 into the treasury of New York if he thought the State was entitled to it, but conscientiously he could not do it.

Mr. Spindler (dem.), of New York, contended that the measure was unconstitutional and further that the government could not afford the necessary expenditure.

Mr. Springer (dem.), of Illinois, maintained that the United States owed nothing to any State, and that Congress had no authority to raise money in order to give it to the States. If this could be resorted to then the power of Congress could be used to raise taxes to pay the debts not only of the United States but of all the several States.

Mr. Grosvenor (rep.), of Ohio, favored the measure. The question presented was whether the government could do justice in one way or the other—either by compelling the defaulting States to pay their quota or to refund to the States which had paid the tax the amount levied.

Mr. Caswell, (rep.), of Wisconsin, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any State or Territory until the Legislature thereof shall have accepted its resolution, the sum appropriated in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States on account of the levy and collection of the tax.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered as an amendment to Mr. Caswell's amendment the following: That the constitutionality of the cotton tax. Then, as a substitute for both amendments, Mr. Oates offered an amendment providing for one year's delay in the collection of the tax, and for the collection of the tax in the year 1892.

Mr. Oates' amendment was lost—yeas 81, nays 192.

Mr. Caswell's amendment was adopted. The previous question was then ordered on the bill—yeas 174, nays 98.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, moved a reconsideration. Lost, yeas 174, nays 192.

The bill was then passed—yeas 172, nays 101.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Caswell, E. B. Tamm, of Ohio, and Mr. Oates as conferees on the Direct Tax bill.

WHAT THE BILL IS.
The Direct Tax bill is a measure to refund to the States from which it was collected a tax laid by Congress in 1861. The tax was properly laid, but the total amount was not collected from all the States. In 1888, the House of Representatives, with the assistance of Mr. Randall, the republican protectionist in the House Committee on Finance, introduced a bill to refund to the States the amount of the tax which they had paid, in order to get large sums of money refunded to their States.

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Assemblyman Mullany's Measure to Enable Residents to Worry the Companies.

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"This jury is to be separately examined on oath as to the alleged nuisance, and the company cannot be represented by counsel or ask questions at the investigation. The inquest cannot last over ten days, and its decision is final. If the nuisance is proven, notice shall be served on the company within two days to abate the nuisance within ninety days. Two days after the service of this notice the company must execute a bond to the city, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller in the sum of \$50,000, to abate the nuisance within the allotted time. Failure to execute this bond forfeits the charter.

When the ninety days of grace are ended the Board of Health must visit the locality and see if its orders have been carried out. If the nuisance is abated on their report the Comptroller shall release the bond. If not, it shall be forfeited and the Board shall at once cause the arrest of the company's officers—manager and engineer. On conviction they shall be imprisoned for three months, or both. If further complaint is made within one year and is sustained, the charter of the offending company is forfeited. Any member of the Board of Health wilfully neglecting to carry out this law is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a \$5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

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WR TO THE KNIFE BETWEEN REPUBLICANS.

Senator-Elect Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Resents Senator Chandler's Attacks.

ACCUSED OF POLITICAL TRADING.

The Charges Denied in an Eloquent Speech and the Assailant Denounced as a Coward.

A STUDY FOR AROUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24, 1891.—Senator Chandler's persecution of Mr. H. Gallinger, who is to be his colleague in the United States Senate for six years, beginning next week, has resulted in bringing that level-headed statesman to bay. Notwithstanding the charges and insinuations which Chandler, through his newspaper, the *Monitor*, has hurled at him thick and fast, Gallinger has kept his temper and held his peace until to-day, when he arose in his seat in the Legislature and denounced them as malignant slanders, and challenged their author to either "put up (proofs) or shut up."

The attack which brought Gallinger to his feet took the form of an editorial utterance of the *Monitor* February 16—one of the most remarkable political diatribes ever penned. It read thus:

With G. & Co., Mercenary Republicans.
[Part of the second part.]
TABLE OF CONTENTS.
Railroad bill of 1889 introduced—no competition.
Bill of 1889; stock watering began. Close State election of 1891.
BARGAIN NO. 1.
That there should be no extension of the Legislature to elect a Clerk and modify the law as to membership of the coming House.
BARGAIN NO. 2.
That there should be no legislation at the extra session.
BARGAIN NO. 3.
That there should be no reorganization of the coming House, and that certain parties should be elected Speaker.
BARGAIN NO. 4.
That Charles H. Adams and not Hiram A. Tuttle should be elected Governor.
BARGAIN NO. 5.
That a certain party should be elected United States Senator.
BARGAIN NO. 6.
That a certain party should be elected State Printer.
BARGAIN NO. 7.
That the eight million stock watering Boston and Maine and Concord and Montreal schemes, without limitation, should pass the Legislature.
BARGAIN NO. 8.
That the stock watering bill should be signed by Governor Tuttle.
BARGAIN NO. 9.
That the bill to repeal the law for the suppression of houses and rum shops should pass the Legislature.
BARGAIN NO. 10.
That the repeal of the Nuisance act should be signed by Governor Tuttle.
BARGAIN NO. 11.
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It provides for an enumeration of the people in 1890 and every ten years thereafter. The Senate shall elect a committee of three members, one of whom shall be a resident of the State, and the House of Representatives shall elect a committee of three members, one of whom shall be a resident of the State, and the two committees shall select a commission of five members, one of whom shall be a resident of the State, and the commission shall make a report to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Members of the Assembly are to be apportioned among the several counties on the basis of population. The Assembly districts are to remain as now fixed until after the next enumeration, but when reapportioned no county is to have a less number of members than that which it now has.

When the enumeration shows a county to be entitled to more representation it shall have an additional member for every seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

Such is the plan and it is pronounced more than a century ago. It is now proposed to wait until 1890 for the increased representation to which it is entitled, and even then those counties whose representation is now excessive are to be reduced by the standard of population, and retain their present quota.

Senator Robertson's bill, relating to mortgages, passed the Assembly yesterday. It provides that a mortgage on real estate shall be a lien on the property, and that the mortgagee shall have the right to foreclose on the property.

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A STUDY FOR AROUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24, 1891.—Senator Chandler's persecution of Mr. H. Gallinger, who is to be his colleague in the United States Senate for six years, beginning next week, has resulted in bringing that level-headed statesman to bay. Notwithstanding the charges and insinuations which Chandler, through his newspaper, the *Monitor*, has hurled at him thick and fast, Gallinger has kept his temper and held his peace until to-day, when he arose in his seat in the Legislature and denounced them as malignant slanders, and challenged their author to either "put up (proofs) or shut up."

The attack which brought Gallinger to his feet took the form of an editorial utterance of the *Monitor* February 16—one of the most remarkable political diatribes ever penned. It read thus: